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THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1799.

Downing-Street, May 30, 1799.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 11.

IT is with the greateſt Satisfaction that I inform your Lordſhip of the Surrender of the Fortreſs of Peſchiera by Capitulation, on the 6th Inſtant, to General Kray, an Event which will greatly facilitate the further Operations in Italy. I have the Honor of enclosing the Extraordinary Gazette publiſhed on the Occaſion; and alſo an Extraordinary Gazette of Wedneſday laſt, containing an Account of the Operations of the Army under General Bellegarde, of the Loſs ſuſtained by the Army of Italy in the different Engagements on the Adda, and of the great Joy with which the Army was received at Milan.

Accounts from Brindiſi ſtate, that on the 15th the French Troops, in conſequence of Orders brought to them over Land, evacuated the Place, and with ſuch Precipitation as to leave both their Magazines and Booty.

Vienna, May 11, 1799.

THE General of Artillery Baron Kray, who remained behind, in obedience to the Orders of Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, to undertake the Siege of Peſchiera, has ſent here as Courier the Firſt Lieutenant of Artillery Voparterny with the agreeable Intelligence, that on the 5th Inſtant, after having made every Diſpoſition for the Opening of the Trenches and for the Bombardment of the Citadel, he had offered to the Enemy's Garriſon, which according to all Accounts conſiſted of One Thouſand Five Hundred Men, a Capitulation, by which it ſhould be allowed to come out upon Condition not to ſerve for Six Months againſt us or our Allies.

Our Preparations and Diſpoſitions for Attack made the Enemy accept our Capitulation, and deliver up the Fortreſs, with all the Artillery, Ammunition, and Proviſions. The Firſt Account of General of Artillery Kray is, that Ninety Cannons and Mortars were found in the Place; beſides Sixteen Gun-Boats equipped, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions.

Early on the Morning of the 6th, the General of Artillery placed a Company at One of the Gates of the Fortreſs, and cauſed an Inventory of all the Ammunition and Proviſions to be taken. The Firſt Lieutenant of Engineers Danno; and

Major of Artillery Gillet, the Count St. Julien, and others, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

The Grand Duke Conſtantine arrived at the Moment that the Garriſon was forced to capitulate. That Prince, after the Evacuation of the Place, continued his Journey to the Head-Quarters of Field-Marſhal Comte Suwarrow.

CAPITULATION *concluded between General Count Saint Julien and the French Adjutant General Coutheau on the 6th May, for the Garriſon of Peſchiera.*

Art. I. The Garriſon, and every Part of the French Army, ſhall march out with all Military Honours.

Anſwer.—Granted. Thoſe Individuals, however, who are not French may return Home.

Art. II. After the ſigning of the Capitulation the Garriſon ſhall evacuate the Place as ſoon as poſſible, ſhall march out with their Arms and Baggage, Matches lighted, Drums beating, Colours flying, and Four Cannons, to proceed with an adequate Eſcort to the neareſt Poſt of the French Army.

Anſwer.—Granted. The Garriſon ſhall march out To-morrow at Eight o'Clock in the Morning by the Gate of Breſcia. They ſhall lay down their Arms near the Convent of Capuchins, and ſhall be conducted by the neareſt Road to the Firſt Poſts of the French Army, and during Six Months they ſhall not ſerve either againſt His Imperial Majeſty or His Allies. We ſhall occupy in the Firſt Place the Gate of Verona, and at Two o'Clock P. M. all that Part of Peſchiera upon the Left Bank of the Mincio ſhall be evacuated.

Art. III. The Invalids, the tranſporting of whom would be extremely difficult, ſhall remain in the Hoſpital till the Recovery of their Health;—afterwards they ſhall be treated according to the preceding Article, and the neceſſary Waggons ſhall be procured for thoſe who cannot walk.—Agreed.

Art. IV. The Officers and all thoſe employed by the Army ſhall take away their Effects, their Horſes, and their Carriages.—Agreed as far as is conſiſtent with the Rules obſerved on ſuch Occaſions.

Art. V. All the Effects ſhall not be viſited, and the neceſſary Waggons ſhall be given to thoſe who have none.—Agreed under the Reſtrictions contained in the preceding Article.

Art. VI. The Inhabitants ſhall not be moleſted either becauſe of their having ſerved in the Army, or on account of their political or religious Opinions.

Anſwer.—This Article has nothing to do with a Military Capitulation.

Art. VII. If hereafter ſome Difficulties ſhould ariſe reſpecting theſe Articles between the Contracting Parties, they ſhall be decided according to the Rules of Juſtice.

Anſwer.—That Point may be truſted to the good Faith of the Auſtrian Army.

Art. VIII. The Auſtrian Government alone ſhall guarantee the Articles of this Capitulation.

Anſwer.—That is underſtood.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

All the Plans ſhall be faithfully given up, as well as all the Ammunition, Artillery, every Sort of Proviſions, all the Effects relative to Navigation; in ſhort, all that belongs to the French Nation.

Concluded upon the Ramparts of Peſchiera, the 6th May 1799.

(Signed) Comte de St. JULIEN, Gen. Major.
Baron KRAY, Gen. d'Artillerie.
COUTHEAU, Gen. Adjudant.

Vienna, May 8, 1799.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT BELLEGARDE has forwarded, by Lieutenant Dietrich, the Preliminary Details of the Offenſive Operations of the Army under his Orders, from the 30th of April till the 3d May.

The Weather having become a little more favourable towards the laſt Days of April, and the Paſſes more practicable, Field-Marſhal Count Bellegarde determined to execute without Delay the Plan of Attack which he had prepared. It was made on the 30th of April in Two Columns and ſeveral Detachments. The Firſt, being the principal One, was commanded by the Field-Marſhal Count Bellegarde, and the Second by the Field-Marſhal Haddick. Each of thoſe Columns was ſupported in its Operations by Detachments, which ſometimes attacked and at other Times only made Demonſtrations.

The Firſt Column penetrated from Nauders into the Engadine. It was neceſſary to paſs the Inn at ſeveral Fords, which the Troops, notwithſtanding the extreme Cold, performed with the greateſt Willingneſs; ſeveral were loſt by the Rapidity of of the Current.

As ſoon as the Signal for Attack was given, all the Advanced Poſts of the Enemy were attacked at the ſame Time by the Firſt Column, and by the Detachments which had taken the Roads leading to the Lower and Upper Lovellen; the greateſt Part of them were killed and the Reſt put to Flight. The Reſerved Poſts of the Enemy, however, availing

themſelves of the Advantage of the Ground, diſputed every Inch.

From Strada to Ramiſs the Firſt Column and the Detachments were obliged to climb the moſt impracticable Mountains, fighting at the ſame Time in order to drive the Enemy from ſeveral advantageous Poſitions.

Towards Twelve o'Clock this Column arrived before Ramiſs; the Enemy was driven from the Heights which command the Valley of Ramiſs, from the Village itſelf, as far as the Entrenched Poſition behind Ramiſs.

This Poſition, naturally very advantageous, was rendered ſtill more ſo by the Works which the Enemy had raiſed on the Front and Right Flank.

The moſt deciſive Attack againſt this Entrenched Poſition was made upon its Left Wing, on the Side of Manas.

Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Bellegarde had ordered a particular Column to penetrate from Iſyl and Spils by the Mountains as far as Schleims and Manas, and afterwards to paſs the Rivulet of Ramiſs above Manas. This Column had, from the Place at which it was formed, already made ſome extremely painful Marches over the ſteepeſt Mountains; ſo that in advancing from Manas by the Valley, full of Ravines, the Soldiers had almoſt exhauſted their Strength.

On that Side the Enemy had ſecured themſelves by Three Entrenchments, placed one before the other, which could only be reached by a very narrow Path. That Column however, in ſpite of the exhauſted State o. the So.diers, carried Two of thoſe Entrench-ments; but by the obſtinate Reſiſtance of the Enemy and their own extreme Fatigue, they could not reach the Third.

It was the Intention of Field-Marſhal Bellegarde, that an Attack ſhould be made upon the Entrenchments on the Enemy's Right Flank as ſoon as this Column had reached his Left.

The Troops deſtined for this Aſſault advanced to the Entrenchment thick ſet with Paliſadoes, and in ſpite of a very briſk Fire of Artillery and Muſquetry, climbed up the ſteep Height upon which the Entrenchment was made. They forced the Paliſadoes, but their Fatigue did not ſuffer them to penetrate as far as the Entrenchment. In the conſtant Hope of being able to drive the Enemy out of this Entrenchment, who had already ſeveral Times given way, but who with Forces repeatedly renewed, defended themſelves behind their Parapet with Obſtinacy, the Attacking Diviſion ſuſtained itſelf for a long Time at a few Paces from the Ditch, without either Side loſing an Inch of Ground.

Night came on, and Field-Marſhal Bellegarde was obliged to defer till the next Day the Aſſault of the Camp.

During that Time, Field-Marſhal Haddick had ſucceeded in penetrating with his Column over the Top of the Scharl, and into the Valley as far as the Bridge near Schlus. Count Bellegarde had relied upon this Succeſs. The Enemy could no longer maintain themſelves in their Poſition behind the Rivulet of Ramiſs, and the leſs ſo, as the Column of Field-Marſhal Bellegarde had got beyond their Right Wing.

The Column of Count Haddick, from its Point of Formation until that of the Attack, had to make a very difficult Stage of Ten Hours over the ſteepeſt Mountains covered with Snow; he made his Troops take ſome Hours Repoſe upon the Summit of One of them, but only being able to allow a few Fires, they neceſſarily ſuffered from the extreme Cold.

About Four o'Clock in the Morning the Advanced Guard, commanded by Colonel Rouſſeau, attacked the Advanced Poſts of the Enemy. They were immediately driven away. The Troop of Reſerve of the Enemy maintained themſelves in their Poſt near the Village Scharl; they did not yield till after an obſtinate Battle of an Hour, during which we took ſeveral Priſoners.

The Column puſhed before them the defeated Diviſions of the Enemy under a continual Fire till Half paſt One o'Clock. But the Advanced Guard found themſelves unexpectedly before a Poſition which was ſtrongly fortified both by Nature and Art, the Front of which could only be reached by a narrow Path; and all the Attempts of Colonel Rouſſeau to penetrate to it were rendered fruitleſs by the vigorous Reſiſtance of the Enemy.

At length the Colonel detached ſome Companies under the Command of the Firſt Lieutenant Giwchak, which by taking a very long Bye-Road through an Abatis got beyond the Entrenchments of the Left Flank of the Enemy, and as they could from the Top of a Hill diſtreſs the Right Flank, more Energy could be employed in attacking the Front: in this Manner the Enemy was ſoon forced to abandon this Poſition with a conſiderable Loſs. The Column puſhed forward, but met with an almoſt inſurmountable Obſtacle. The only Way by which it could paſs was a narrow hollow Path on the Declivity of a Rock, which was entirely

expoſed to the Fire from the Enemy's Entrenchments.

Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Haddick, finding it impoſſible to approach the Enemy in Front, determined to attack their Entrenchments in the Rear from a Height which appeared almoſt inacceſſible, and to diſlodge them from their Poſition by an Attempt which they by no Means expected. The Chief Chaſſeur Mathieu, of the Corps of Le Loup, with ſome other Chaſſeurs, and Captain Enyeter with a Company and an Half of the Regiment of Antoine Eſterhazi, were charged with this Enterprize, who by Means of Cramp Irons ſcaled the higheſt Summit of the Mountain undiſcovered by the Enemy; and while their Attention was engaged by our Cannonade from the Mountains in their Front, the whole Detachment, headed by Captain Enyeter, gained their Entrenchments by deſcending a frozen Ravine in their Rear.

This bold Attempt totally diſconcerted the Enemy, and gave our Advanced Guard Time and Opportunity to penetrate by the narrow Path in their Front. The Entrenchments being carried by Aſſault, the Enemy took a new Poſition further back; but they were attacked and diſlodged from it with great Loſs. To cover their Retreat, they deſtroyed a Wooden Bridge, which could not be repaired in leſs than an Hour and an Half.

The Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Haddick puſhed on by a forced March as far as Schlus; but he was forced to halt upon the Heights of the Right Bank of the Inn near Schlus, as his Troops, exhauſted by a Twenty-four Hours' March, were unable to make another Attack, the Bridge over the Inn near Schlus being deſtroyed, and the only fordable Paſſage being commanded by the Enemy's Batteries.

The remaining Detachment on the Left, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Count Veiſſenwolf of the Regiment of Michael Wallis, was deſtined to alarm the Enemy in the Valley of Tſchirffer, and to keep them at Czernitz. This Diviſion was alſo compelled to make a very long and difficult March to arrive at the Point of Attack. His Advanced Guard ſoon drove in all the Enemy's Out-Poſts to their Reſerve, which was poſted behind an Abatis, and for ſome Time there was only a partial Diſcharge of Muſketry. The Enemy however, being reinforced, attacked our Advanced Guard, but were repulſed. About Noon the Enemy made a Sortie from their Abatis in greater Force, and renewed the Attack; our Advanced Guard was driven back upon the Reſerve, and were obliged to retire by the narrow Path already deſcribed, as they could not advance againſt the Enemy on account of the Snow being no longer ſtrong enough to bear them. Part of the Rear Guard fell into the Enemy's Hands.

The Firſt Column has made ſeveral Officers (among whom are a Chef de Brigade) and ſome Soldiers Priſoners; One Cannon and ſeveral Waggons loaded with Powder fell into our Hands.

The Column of Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Haddick has alſo made ſome Priſoners.

On the 1ſt of May at Day-break, the Van Guard advanced as far as Fottan, and the Firſt Column joined the Second between Schlus and Fottan.

The Poſts of the Enemy were between Guarda and Lavin. On account of the great Fatigues of the preceding Day, the Troops were not able to proceed farther than to the lofty and ſteep Heights of Fottan.

On the 2d of May the re-united Columns marched from Fottan towards Lavin, and took Poſt on the High Road. A ſmall Column, under the Orders of Colonel Zeegradt of the Regiment of Beaulieu, marched towards the Right Bank of the Inn in the ſame Direction as the Firſt Column.

The Enemy having deſtroyed the Bridge near the Lower Guarda, and it being indiſpenſably neceſſary to have a Bridge of Communication, a ſmall Bridge was conſtructed there, which could not be completed in leſs than Four Hours. In the meanwhile the Poſition of the Enemy was reconnoitred, and the Diſpoſitions for Attack made. While they were doing this, Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Bellegarde placed the Van Guard before Guarda, and the Main Body behind the Village. The Van Guard, as well as the Column where Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Bellegarde was in Perſon, advanced under the Orders of Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Haddick upon the High Road which leads to Cus. The Diviſion of Colonel Zeegradt, reinforced by Two Battalions, made a Column apart under the Orders of General Count Robili, who was to march upon the Right Bank of the Inn in the ſame Direction as the principal Column.

The Two Columns marched directly to Lavin, and forced the Enemy's Advanced Guards to retire as faſt as poſſible. The Village of Lavin was carried by the Advanced Guard; but the Enemy having re-aſſembled behind the Village, another obſtinate Engagement took place, which however ended to our Advantage, by Means of the Diviſions ſent to the Mountains to take the Enemy in Flank.

As the Ground behind Lavin was proper for Cavalry Manœuvres, a Detachment of Huſſars of the

Regiment of Erdſbdy was ſent forward to follow the Enemy's Infantry, which was flying into the Plain. On this Occaſion Demont, a Brigadier-General of the Enemy, was taken Priſoner.

Our Army was obliged to open a Way among impracticable Mountains, and obſtructed by continual Attacks, finding everywhere the moſt obſtinate Reſiſtance: but as the Enemy, whatever Poſition they took, found themſelves threatened on both their Flanks, they did not ſtay either in the Village of Cus, or in the Valley of Floda.

The Village was taken by the Advanced Guard of Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Haddick, and at the ſame Time the Heights which command it were taken Poſſeſſion of, where the Enemy had rallied with its Corps de Reſerve. A very Briſk Fire was kept up on both Sides, and on a ſudden the Enemy fell rapidly on the Village, but was repulſed by the Gorſchen Regiment of Grenadiers and the Third Regiment of Antoine Eſterhazi.

Field-Marſhal Bellegarde, at the Moment that the Grenadiers made their Attack with the Bayonet, advanced his Columns to the Two Banks of the Inn, where they fell upon the Enemy with ſo much Bravery as to oblige them to fly in the utmoſt Diſorder to Czernetz.

The General of Diviſion of the Enemy Le Courbe was wounded in the Arm in his Retreat. The Rear-Guard of the French did not immediately abandon Czernetz, but retired during the Night; and their laſt Poſts retreated in the Morning of the 3d of May towards the Upper Engadine. They ſet Fire to the Bridges near Czernetz; but only the Lower Bridge was deſtroyed.

Our Loſs in the Two Engagements of the 30th April and 2d May is conſiderable, of which Lieutenant-General Bellegarde intends ſoon to tranſmit an exact Account.

SUPPLEMENT *to the Account of Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, relative to the forcing of the Paſſage of the Adda, and the taking of Milan.*

THE General of Cavalry Melas, in a particular Account, deſcribes the general Satisfaction expreſſed at the Arrival of our Troops in that City. The Archbiſhop and his Suite, with all the Nobility, met the Army at Creſſenzago, and delivered the Keys of the City; but could not find Language ſufficiently expreſſive of their Reſpect and Affection for His Majeſty, and of their Joy at the Recovery of their Religion and their antient Conſtitution.

From that Place as far as the Town, which is at Three Miles Diſtance, the Army was accompanied by the People.

The continued Cries of "Long live our Religion and Francis the Second!" were ſo powerful, that even the Turkiſh Muſic, which is heard in the Midſt of Battle, could not be diſtinguiſhed.

In the Evening a general Illumination took place. It was almoſt impoſſible to paſs through the Streets; yet notwithſtanding the general Confuſion, the Military Force was not employed, nor was there a ſingle Exceſs committed, ſo pure and ſo ſincere was the Joy of the People.

Our Loſs in the different Engagements in which we were concerned on the Adda, amounts to Two Hundred and Forty Men and One Hundred and Five Horſes killed; Three Hundred and Sixty-eight Men and One Hundred and Fifty Horſes wounded; Three Hundred and Seven Men and Twenty-eight Horſes miſſing; in the Whole, One Thouſand Three Hundred and Twenty-one Men and Two Hundred and Eighty-three Horſes.

Vienna, May 15, 1799.

I HAVE the Honor of incloſing to your Lordſhip the Extraordinary Gazette publiſhed on Monday laſt.

Vienna, May 13, 1799.

THE Firſt Lieutenant Eck brought Yeſterday to His Majeſty, from Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, the Intelligence of Fourteen Standards having been taken from the Enemy in the late Engagements. The Field-Marſhal had moved with his Army from Milan to Pavia, leaving Four Thouſand Men under the Command of General Latterman to blockade the Citadel of Milan and to ſupport other Operations. On the Departure of the Courier he had advanced beyond Pavia.

The Enemy had left in Pavia Twelve Pieces of Cannon of different Sizes, Eighteen Caſes full of Muſquets for Infantry, and a great many Barrels of Powder, with Ammunition for the Infantry and Cavalry.

General Bukaſſowich found at Novara Six[teen] Pieces of Cannon, Four Mortars, Two Hun[dred]

CAPTURED ALEPPO HALEPPO HALEPPO HALEPPO

and Fifty Caſks of Cartridges, Fifteen Barrels of Caſe Shot, and ſeveral other Military Effects.

The Enemy had alſo been repulſed as far as the Little Town of Livorno.

Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kaim being employed to take Poſſeſſion of Pizzighetone, had regulated his Diſpoſitions in ſuch Manner as to enſure an Attack upon that Place at Seven o'Clock in the Morning. In conſequence of which, Three Sixteen-Pounders taken from the Enemy, Twelve Twelve-Pounders, Ten Howitzers, and a Part of the Ruſſian Artillery, were ſent to him.

Field-Marſhal Kray, availing himſelf of the Paſſage of the Courier, forwarded the further Particulars of the Surrender of Peſchiera, by which he informs us, that owing to the Capitulation the Garriſon, of Fifteen Hundred Men, had quitted the Town in the Morning on the Sixth; that the Number of Cannons and Mortars, according to the Inventory, amounted to One Hundred; that, inſtead of only Sixteen Sloops of War, there were found Nineteen completely equipped.

General Kray of the Artillery advanced on the Sixth towards Mantua, in order to beſiege that Town and to poſſeſs himſelf of the Po, ſo that the Proviſions deſtined for our Army, which moves on but ſlowly, ſhould not in any Way be intercepted.

General-Major Klnau makes very conſiderable Incurſions beyond the Po, and in the Neighbourhood of Regio, Modena, and Cento; beſides which, Captain Buday, who is in Front of Modena, announces that on the 4th in the Afternoon he had ſent a Detachment forward, in order to diſarm thoſe People whom the Enemy had armed in order to defend the Town: that having entered the Town, he immediately detached Thirty Huſſars from Fort Orbano, as far as the River Panaro, within Three Miles of Modena. The ſame Day at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, One Hundred and Fifty Ciſalpines were gone from thence; and their Retreat was ſo haſty, that they left behind them a conſiderable Quantity of Proviſions; Fifty Barrels of Powder were left in the Citadel. The above-mentioned Captain, having learnt that there were at Svilambeſto (which is about Nine Miles from Modena) Ninety Quintals of Powder, a Quantity of Saltpetre, and other Articles of Ammunition, had them all conveyed to a Place of Safety during the Night by a Patrole that he had diſpatched thither. A Ciſalpine Captain, who could not eſcape the Day before, was made Priſoner at Five o'Clock in the Morning by Captain Buday, who has ſent him to Sachetta.

Our Troops were received by the Inhabitants with the moſt lively Joy, and their Eagerneſs to ſee us was ſo great, that the Army could ſcarcely advance;—the Enthuſiaſm of ſome carried them ſo far as even to kiſs our Horſes. Captain Buday alſo ſays, that from the Reports of ſeveral of the Peaſants that came there, he learnt that the Tuſcan Territories had been moſt ſhamefully pillaged; that the Contributions which had been exacted from them were inſupportable; and that even Deputies from Florence had arrived at Modena to implore Aſſiſtance againſt the Exactions of the Enemy.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles informs us, that ſince the late Events nothing of Conſequence had happened, but that the Enemy moſt probably was endeavouring to engage our Attention by Manœuvres and continual Changes in the Line of his Advanced Poſts. In Return, the Patrole ſent forward by Generals Gorger, Merveld, and Guilay to make Incurſions, haraſſes the Enemy continually, do him great Injury, and are perpetually making Priſoners. There have alſo been Two Battles at Odenwald, in which the Peaſants have taken a Part. It was near the Village of Birkenau, and above and below Steinau, with the Aid of the Diviſion commanded by the Firſt Lieutenant Goringer and the Huſſars of Szeekler, that the Enemy was repulſed with conſiderable Loſs.

The Huſſars took Twenty Horſes from the Enemy.

Upon the Bergſtraſſe another Party of the ſame Huſſars took upon the Rhine, in the Neighbourhood of Raſtadt, a Tranſport with One Hundred and Eighty Barrels of Flour, which they conveyed to Gerſbach.

Vienna, May 16.

AN Officer arrived in the Night from Italy, with the News of the Surrender of Pizzighetone on the 10th by Capitulation to General Kaim.

The Intelligence brought by this Officer further ſtates, that a Part of the Ruſſian Troops was already in Poſſeſſion of the Town of Tortona.

Head-Quarters of Lieutenant-General Hotze, Mayenfeld, May 14th, 1799.

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordſhip, that this Day General Hotze made a general and completely ſucceſsful Attack on the French Corps in the Griſons Country, diſlodged them from all their Poſitions, from Saint Lucius Steig (which is on the Northern Boundary) to Coire incluſive, and took Sixteen Pieces of Cannon and Two Thouſand Priſoners.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. CRAUFURD.

P. S. The immediate Departure of a Courier from General Hotze prevents my giving at preſent any further Detail.

Right Honorable Lord Grenville, &c. &c. &c.

Palermo, May 1, 1799.

BY Accounts from the Continent, it appears, that Salerno has been taken by Captain Hood of His Majeſty's Ship Zealous, who had placed there a Garriſon, compoſed of a Detachment of Marines and of Loyal Inhabitants. The King's Colours were alſo flying at Caſtel del Mare.

On the 25th of April, General Macdonald left Naples for Capua with all his Troops, except Five Hundred, who were left in the Caſtle of St. Elmo.

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